

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868.

Our Duty.

The decision of the American people has been recorded, and in opposition to what we believe to be for the welfare of the country, and adverse, we know, to the interest of the South. But we think that so far as this section is concerned, a truce to the excitement and turmoil which will pass away with the election, will be most beneficial—even in face of the unfortunate result. What we desired above everything else was the election of the Democratic candidates, conveying, as it would, a return of the kindly and fraternal feelings between the sections, without which reconciliation can never go hand in hand with reconstruction. But still we desired a cessation of the irritating sources of trouble in our midst, which to a great degree destroyed the usefulness of our laborers, and choked the exhalations of commerce. And we trust, with all evidences of the past bitter contest will die out of the hearts and actions of our people.

The result in many of the Northern States is so significant that it cannot be without its influence upon the thoughtful Southern mind. Following close upon the great reaction of 1867, which carried two of the great States of the Union for the Democratic party, and almost the third, and which gave to the same party nearly all the others in which elections were held, the decided majorities by which all the Northern States, except New York and New Jersey, and probably Oregon, cast their electoral votes for Grant and Colfax, and by majorities far in excess of those given to local candidates, is too marked not to furnish a lesson for serious reflection for the Southern people. Certainly the great military reputation of General Grant, his exploits yet fresh in the minds of a grateful people, had some influence upon the result. And so far as the elections of 1867 made Radicalism grow circumspect and forced the leaders of the party reluctantly to accept General Grant as their candidate, has the country been benefited by the temporary conservatism—a momentary "seber second thought"—of the people—following the earlier excesses of the Radical party—so far as they were compelled, in order to avert defeat, to seek the leadership of a popular conservative soldier and ignore all partisan politicians, have we cause for congratulation and the country hope for the future.

But even with these favorable indications, and trusting that the President elect will enter upon the discharge of his duties with an eye single to the good of the whole country, the result throws upon us responsibilities which we must not fail to meet. We have endeavored in vain by an honorable observance of our national obligations, a faithful obedience to the laws of the country, and a quiet submission to every change in our State government, though repugnant alike to our judgments and our feelings, to recommend ourselves to the good opinion of our fellow countrymen of the North. We believe that the very interest we took in the election has injured the cause we espoused.—Northern prejudice has outweighed patriotism and the best interests of the country.

With these facts proved by the result of the late vote it becomes us to withdraw as much as possible from Federal politics. Let us give to the administration of General Grant that aid necessary to enable his officials to discharge their duties in accordance with the welfare of the country, and let any opposition we may feel originate from principle and not from prejudice. Let us continue to observe the laws and respect the officers appointed for their execution. Let those who have the power and are determined to exercise it, manage the affairs of the National Government as they please, without opposition and without further unavailing protest from us. The sad condition in which we find the affairs of North Carolina, without any reference to the personal features of the situation, is enough to engage our anxious attention, and furnishes an inviting field for the labors of every patriot in the State. Our object should be to redeem North Carolina from the condition in which party incompetency and corruption have placed her. Our laws should be altered, our Courts restored to their former efficiency and character, and the selection of Judges taken from the corrupting influences of political canvasses and popular canvasses. In every department are reforms needed, and North Carolina's necessities demand of her wise and patriotic sons all the attention which they can spare from the obligations of their private affairs. Let us, then, shun national politics, but, in the same ratio with which we withdraw from Federal matters, let us devote ourselves to the welfare of North Carolina. Let us restore her former prestige, her honorable renown, her prosperity, her wise laws, her enviable judiciary system. Let us place good and great men again in charge of her administration. These are objects upon which all can unite.

"This above all, To our own selves be true; And it must follow, as the night the day, We cannot then be false to any man."

Chatham Railroad Bonds.

Some of our contemporaries, in stating the substance of our recent articles upon the subject of the Chatham Railroad Bonds, say that the JOURNAL intimates that the State will hereafter repudiate these bonds. We are the last persons to advocate or even intimate the repudiation by North Carolina of any legally contracted debt, and the refusal to pay any other is no repudiation. We attempted to show, and we think successfully, that the Legislature made the appropriation in defiance of the Constitution of the State, and we know that they will never be paid until a decision of the Supreme Court is had upon their legality. If that tribunal hold them to be just obligations, and the honor of the State is involved in their payment, however much her dishonor was involved in their issuance, the holders will find no stronger friends.

than ourselves in demanding a prompt payment thereof. But so long as there is a doubt in regard to them we shall be stout in our resistance. North Carolina is not in a condition at this time to increase her public debt, and unless bribery was used, as charged, we cannot see how faithful representatives could have so sacrificed the interest of the State. Our old Bonds lie in the strong boxes of their holders, with coupons unpaid, and the interest rapidly accumulating. For these the people of North Carolina have value received, and yet they find it impossible to meet these honorable and just demands. And yet strangers, who were borrowing the money with which their *par diem* was paid, voted away illegally, inconsiderately, and we fear, corruptly, millions of dollars.—Can they really desire to force the State into bankruptcy?

Agricultural Fair.

We regretted the necessity which compelled the postponement of the inauguration of Agricultural Fairs in or near this city this Fall. The project is one which must not be suffered to languish and die. The great political excitement, the stringency of money on account of repeated failures of the crops and the unsettled condition of the country were, we think, sufficient cause to compel a temporary abandonment of the movement. But with the former, the two other difficulties will pass away also. The short time in which our farmers gave themselves for preparation this season, had their efforts met with the most flattering returns, would have interfered very much with the success of their exhibition, and probably caused a partial failure, which would have dampened, to some extent, the ardor of its friends. We would, therefore, urge them to renew their efforts in time to complete all their arrangements by the next season.

We are reminded of the benefits of the establishment of these Fairs here, by the success which has attended the one recently held in Danville, Virginia. Independent of the great advantages of the farmers, and consequently to everybody else, by a free interchange of opinions and recent experience between planters of different sections, and the inculcation of new ideas as taught by the speakers and derived from the discussions among themselves, we must consider the immediate benefit to be conferred upon our city by the great influx of strangers. This we know is a selfish view of the matter, but man is a selfish being. The greater part of the expense of fitting up the grounds and the outlay necessary to begin the enterprise, must be subscribed here, and we desired to show how there was to be immediate returns.

It is estimated upon good authority that there were seven thousand people in attendance upon the Fair at Danville. It is evident that similar success would attend such an exhibition here, for we have nowhere in this section of the two adjoining States any similar attractions, and we venture the assertion that at the second annual Fair there would be as many visitors in our city as we could possibly entertain. We trust that this subject will receive, as it deserves, the early and serious consideration of our farmers. Let them urge it upon the Chamber of Commerce, not that we think our merchants should be the only ones to interest themselves in the matter, but that they should take hold of it, and give it that impetus which will carry it forward to success.

American Farmer, Baltimore, for November.

The fifth number of volume three, sixth series, contains, besides the Monthly Farm and Garden Work, articles on: Grasses for the South—Fertilizers—Seven Propositions with regard to the Economical Use of Manure—Manner the Test of Good Farming—Saving Manure—Wheat and Clover—The Yield of Wheat—Cutting Clover by Pasture—Cultivation of Onions—Advice to beginners in Fruit culture—Fruit and Oysters—Fruits to supply a Family—Fall Pruning Grapes—The Strawberry Market—Varieties of the Strawberry—Mammoth Cluster Raspberry—Bots in Horses again—How to quiet a Horse when being Cleaned—Hogs vs. Bugs—Time to Cut Timber—Philadelphia Butter—Baltimore Butter—Tin Pails for Dairy Purposes—Tipple Hall Farm—Steam Cultivators at the Leicester Show of the R. A. S. of England—The Hudson Hay Cutting and Baling Co.—Frederick Co. (Md.) Agricultural Exhibition—Second Annual Exhibition of the Va. Horticultural and Pomological Association—Book Table—City Hotel, Frederick, Md.—Death of Thomas B. Lewis—Sunday Reading—Review Baltimore Markets, &c., &c. Published by WORMAN, REX & LEWIS, Baltimore, Md. Terms, \$2 a year, in advance.

Fifth District.

Information has been received at this office from an authentic source indicating the election in this District of Lash (Radical) over Brown (Democrat) by a considerable majority. The majority against our Electoral ticket is also considerable.

Correct Style in Writing and Speaking. We quote from John Stuart Mill's account of the style of the ancient writers: "The secret of the style of the great Greek and Roman authors is that it is the perfection of good sense. They never use a word without a meaning, or a word which adds nothing to the meaning. It never entered into their thoughts to conceive a piece of writing as beautiful in itself, abstractedly from what it had to express; its beauty must all be subservient to the most perfect expression of the sense. The perfection of workmanship is only visible in the absence of everything which distracts the mind from the main purpose. It was only the decline of ancient literature that ornament began to be cultivated as an end in itself. Even descriptive epithets were one of the corruptions of style which abound in Lucan, for instance. The word had no business there unless it brought out some feature relating to the matter in hand. Ornament for the sake of ornament began to be the very purpose of the poet. Defective epithets were the main object. This is the first grand lesson in composition to be learned from the classical authors."

Views of the Press on the Result of the Presidential Election. We give a few more extracts from our

exchanges in relation to the result of the Presidential election:

From the New York Post, Rep.
The election must show the Southern Democrats that the American people will not have Congress coerced, and will not have the reconstruction measures overthrown; will not have our bonds dishonored; will not approve of or bear with the invasions of the sacred right of free speech, or the atrocious intolerance which has been openly incited and zealously practiced by the Southern Democratic leaders for months past. It ought to teach these bad men prudence. They have exhausted the patience of the people; they have insulted the laws, and defied right and justice. Let them now be quiet, else exemplary punishment will overtake them.
The election of Grant will give courage to the lovers of liberty and union in the Southern States; it will warn the disorderly and law-defying that they must reform, and conform to the laws. No injustice is done by the party which has gained the election. It requires only that those who are and were faithful to the Union shall have and exercise the same rights and privileges as those who fought to destroy the Union. Milder demands than this it would be difficult to invent.

The Southern democracy, which has gained the election, is not to be trusted only to submit to justice. They are not threatened with injustice, with wrong or with punishment. No traitor has been hanged for treason; no traitor's property has been confiscated, and it needed only the smallest amount of policy in the old Southern leaders, at any time in the last few years, the least show of good feeling and the desire to accept the situation, to persuade the people and the party in power to remove from them the few disabilities under which the small number in each State still lie. The small politicians in the South, the men who were so long the "Southern leaders," and who desire only to control those States—but never will—have shown themselves singularly unskillful and incapable in dealing with the events of the last three years. They might have saved much of their old power, but they have lost it all. They have built their hopes upon the rotten foundation of party, and have not only resisted right and justice, but they have done so at the instigation and with faith in the promises of men who could not help them and whose support only weakened their cause with the people.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, republican.
One of the first and most important things now to be done is to allay the excitement and assuage the angry passions that have been raised by the heated contest we have passed through. Some good will wishes arise from the republican party being constantly watched, followed, attacked, and opposed by so strong and resolute a foe as the democrats, for experience has proved that we have often quite as much to fear from the excesses of our untrusting majority as from the policy of the minority. It is true that the democratic party, while vehemently and systematically opposing every measure we present or sustain, offers none of its own fit to be tolerated as substitutes or amendments. But the discussions consequent upon the activity and strength of that party throw much light upon important topics with which we have to deal, and were it not for this, it may well be doubted whether our policy or measures would be nearly so well understood as they are. It is only when we have a thorough agitation of this kind in a presidential campaign, that the people learn to appreciate the force of the principles, and sustain them in a proper way.

We have had the eyes of the civilized world upon us with eager interest during the whole of this contest. The magnitude and importance of the republic have become such that the election in a single year of our ruler, and the destiny of the world felt to be without a parallel for interest.—The problem of international peace and war involved in such a change of rulers, the universal anxiety as to the policy of the republic, and the force of this prodigious example in the eyes of all civilized peoples, all these things, and the gaze of millions, and it is not surprising to learn that in so free a country as England, where the drift of the current is steadily towards republicanism, the masses have regarded our election with even more interest than that which we have felt.

In short time Congress will meet for the concluding session, and resume the great work of legislation in reference to the condition of the conquered States and the liberated race where it was broken off by the necessities of the pending canvass, and it cannot be doubted that the work in hand will be done with vigor and efficiency. This is what the republicans everywhere will expect, and what our majority in Congress will be just as ready to perform.

Prisms on Apples and Pears.
A friend, who has lately been on a visit to the "Hub of the Universe," writes as follows: "I have just seen a very pretty and fanciful device developed on pears and apples in the orchard of a friend at West Roxbury, Massachusetts. As you ramble among the trees you are ever and anon saluted by an inscription upon the fruit, done as it were by the hands of nature herself. On some you find the names of Seymour and Adams, for our friend is a staunch democrat of the conservative or State rights school. Here you meet with the familiar name of Mary or Alice, or a date (1868)—in brief, everything that may suggest itself to your taste or fancy, and all done in the most perfect and tasteful manner. The discovery was made by the Hon. Arthur W. Austin, of West Roxbury in 1851 '52.—He observed during the former year that apples did not ripen in that part of the fruit in 1851, he cut out letters from some papers, and when the apples were yet green, he pasted them upon them with paste made of the apothecaries use, made of Gum Tragacanth. The apples would ripen in all parts not covered by the pasted letters, but the letters had ripened to perfection, the letters were removed, and they would appear permanently outlined in green. So, again, when he pasted on the apple a paper in which the letters were cut out, the parts covered by the paper would be green and the letters would appear, distinctly turned in red, the green ground surrounding them. The experiment is a very pretty one, and produces a happy effect. Let our fruit growers try it. How much sweeter must be the relish of apple or pear if the name of a favorite should thus appear on it, as if written by the hand of nature. What a superior price such fruit would command in the market, and what a pretty present it would be to any lady at a feast.—*Charleston Courier.*

Contesting State Elections.
There have been intimations heretofore that the State election which took place in Indiana, in October, when the republican majority was returned, would be contested, and now it is threatened that the Governor's election in New York, which took place simultaneously with the presidential election, will be contested by the republicans. Hoffmann, the republican majority for Governor in the latter State, however, is so large that it would hardly seem possible that such a contest, on the ground of fraudulent voting, would amount to much. As to Indiana, it is stated that dispatches received in Washington announce that Hendricks will contest the election there by allowing Baker to be inaugurated Governor and then suing out a writ of *habeas corpus*.

FAYETTEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 4th.
Dear Journal—Even as I write, the darkness of night which hangs over Fayetteville, is rent with the lurid glare of hundreds of torches, cannon are booming, flags are waving and citizens are shouting. It is—O! Radical and carpet-bagger—a Democratic jollification of the good people of our town over the cheering returns of the election, as far as heard from throughout this Congressional District. It is the great victorious in honor of the good fortune which is lifting from our people the thralldom of Radical oppression and tyranny; it is the note of triumph which we sound as we sweep away from Cumberland, Sampson, Moore, Chatham and Robeson, the horde of hungry Radical interlopers who have been unjustly and arbitrarily vested with the control and administration of affairs in every office. With the exception of one (Sampson) all the above mentioned counties voted heavy Radical majorities at the last election; enough has been definitely ascertained now to put them all down as Democratic.

Four precincts in Moore have already forwarded their returns, the aggregate Democratic majority of which foot up 222. The county is considered perfectly safe. Moore gave 359 Radical majority in April, and therefore the gain in that county has been very large.
Chatham, Radical by 884 majority last time, has turned topsy turvy, and the party returns are something like a degree of flying. You may put it down Democratic. Sampson, as usual, leads the way; Robeson has gained several hundred votes, but as you have means of hearing from these two counties, I pass them by.

Yesterday I sent you the Cumberland and Moore returns, and I have some more to send you. I put at thirty, since since in 50 additional Democratic majority, which increases our majority in the whole county to 78—a gain of 615 votes.
Unless Richmond and Montgomery make a very black showing, the rest of the District will neutralize your vote in black county and city, and put Col. McKoy into Congress. Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson have undoubtedly elected Oates of Sampson to the Senate of the State.

Views of the Press on the Result of the Presidential Election.

We make a few extracts from our exchanges on the result of the Presidential election:

From the New York Times, rep.
The country may now look for that beneficent peace which has been the watchword of the republican party during the political campaign. General Grant could have done the party no greater service than by giving it this idea and this word to subscribe upon its banners. The turmoil of the last eight years has become intolerable. When it was in the field, the people bore it with strong hearts and strong arms. But when this was followed by four years of violent political distractions that constantly threatened a renewal of sanguinary strife, popular patience got exhausted. And when, finally, the democratic party raised a revolutionary platform, from which we could see nothing but a stormy future and a tempest-tossed country, there would have been justification for despair if no means of our own had been offered. But the great soldier who had formerly given us peace by his military genius, again stood forward as the representative of peace in the storm of political passion. The country felt the power of the sacred word, and rallied round the leader who could give it hope.

It is not merely as the representative of a beaten party, pouring oil upon their wounds, that we venerate in this the very crisis of our misfortune, and as we believe of the country's calamity, the ardor and courage, but the desperation also, of our country. Rather do we welcome in this most trying hour—speaking for a party severely secure of possessing the future of our country, and of moulding her magnificent destinies when itself shall have been purged and moulded for that future and economic administration. And youth, which out of disaster will get discipline, out of misfortunes, patience and unconquerable courage, out of blunders, wisdom and a settled will. To this great work, here and now, upon a battle-field which has been lost, do we invite, beneath undisciplined standards, the youth, the manhood of our time.

From the New York Herald.
Beyond these generalities we have nothing more on the presidential issue. The public will look to General Grant for a just and wise administration of the home and a widely enlarged influence in the affairs of the general family of nations. We think, too, the country will not be disappointed, whatever may be the fate of the extreme radical faction in Congress.

Through as good citizens we have submission to the popular will, no matter how improperly the expression of that will may have been obtained, we cannot dispute the fact that this disastrous result is the very worst of all that could befall the future welfare of our country. It is a blow to the democratic party now is a heavy blow to the Union and the constitution.—The democratic party for more than three-quarters of a century happily ruled the nation and covered its flag with glory. It is the only party that has ever existed that advocates the equality of the citizen and the equality of the States—that stands fearlessly, in sunshine and in storm, by the sacred compact which our fathers made—and that guarantees to all men within our borders, native and adopted, the price of civil and religious freedom.
It made the nation great—it filled it with prosperity—and it sheltered the toiling millions from every form of oppression that human ingenuity could devise to harass the people. It is essentially the party of the people, growing from them and springing out of their loins, and it will continue to be the earnest defender of the people's rights as long as our present form of government survives, and as long as the masses have rights to care for and protect. The defeat of such a party cannot fail to prove disastrous to the cause of human liberty, not only in this republic, but through the civilized world. It is idle at this time to speculate upon the causes which led to our defeat.

From the Philadelphia Press, Rad.
General Grant, the leader in war, on a platform of the evangel of peace, sweeps the country by a majority of the popular vote over half a million, and a compromise never before bestowed by this nation, and preceded by nearly one hundred thousand votes the war majority of the martyred Lincoln. The weight of this expression of the national feeling is unmistakable and most significant. Never before has a national verdict been rendered with such unanimity, stern decision and solemnity. Buchanan was chosen by a plurality vote so also was Mr. Lincoln in 1860, as had been Polk and Taylor before him.

A Parisian statistician computes that as the births since the creation of the world have been 66,627,843,273,075,221,305, and that there are in the world only 3,095,000 square leagues of flat surface, that only one-fifth of a square foot of land is allotted to each inhabitant for burial purposes.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 5—P. M.
LINCOLN.—Democratic majority 113—Democratic gain 152.

GASTON.—Republican majority 200; about the same as last election.

UNION.—Democratic majority reported to be 200—Democratic gain of 229.

CLEVELAND AND RUTHERFORD.—There is reported a Democratic gain, but no figures are given.

SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 5—P. M.
There are but few additional returns.—Shober's majority is somewhat reduced. It amounts to 1,635 actual and estimated, with Wilkes, Yadkin, Gaston and Union to hear from. These counties are all reported to have given Radical majorities. The result depends upon the vote of Wilkes; if the Radical majority is not increased in that county, Shober's election is certain by three or four hundred. The Radical majority in that county at the last election was 960.

Nothing received from Durham's District except two precincts in Caldwell, which are very favorable.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]
SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 6, 1868.
All the counties of this District (the sixth) heard from.
Shober's majority is 1,165
There is a Conservative gain of 589 in Wilkes. The Conservative majority in Union is 123. There is nothing specific from Durham's District.

A general report has been received from a respectable gentleman from McDowell county, who came down on the Western train to-night, that Durham has made great gains and is probably elected.

[BY MAIL.]

NEW HANOVER.—The following additional precincts have been heard from: Caintek, Democrat 57; Radical 79. Federal Point, Democrat 26; Radical 63. The vote of Long Creek stands Democrat 142; Radical 179. There are three precincts yet to hear from officially.
OSWEGO.—Stump Sound, Democrat 105; Radical 12.
WILSON.—Unofficial returns show a Democratic gain of 235.

SAMPSON.—Democratic majority 452—Democratic gain of 318.

NASH.—Democratic majority 196, with two precincts to hear from.

EDGEWATER.—Radical majority 1,184.

MECKLENBURG.—Democratic majority 184—a Democratic loss of 36.

NORTHAMPTON.—Democratic gain so far as heard from.

ALAMANCE.—Small Radical gain so far as heard from.

GUILFORD.—Radical majority 613.

CHAVEN.—Radical majority so far as heard from 1,775.

CATBERT.—Democratic majority 80—a Democratic gain of 60.

DAVIDSON.—Lexington and Thomasville, Radical majority 393. Congress, Lash 539; Brown 260—a Democratic gain.

ROWAN.—Democratic majority 197. Shober's majority 150—a Republican gain.

FORSTHE.—Democrat 787; Radical 1,262—a Democratic gain of 387.

ROCKINGHAM.—Two precincts give Democrats 277; Radicals 300.

WARREN.—Reported Radical majority of 1,000—a small Democratic gain.

GRANVILLE.—Oxford, Democrat 328; Radical 606.

BEAUFORT.—Democratic gain of 25 at Washington precinct.

HALIFAX.—Small Democratic gains so far as heard from.

MARTIN.—Democratic majority about 90—a Democratic gain of 107.

CABARRUS.—Democratic majority 177—a Republican gain of 58.

FRANKLIN.—Reported Democratic majority of 200—a Democratic gain of 400.

LATER.—Rogers' majority in glorious old Franklin is 234—a Democratic gain of 436.

ANSON.—Official returns show the following vote: Democrat, 1,050; Radical, 1,001—a Democratic gain of 191.

STANLEY.—This county is reported to have gone over 400 majority for the Democrats—if so, a gain of over 219.

ROBESON.—Official returns show: Democrat 1,659; Radical 1,504—a Democratic gain of 509.

RICHMOND.—Reported Radical majority of 440—a Democratic gain of 87.

CALDWELL.—Democratic majority in this county is nearly 400—a Democratic gain of about 150.

WARREN.—All but one precinct heard from. Democrat 961; Radical 8,117—about the same as at the last election.

HARNETT.—Official: Democrat 789; Radical 645—a Democratic gain of 105.

LENOIR.—Official: Democrat 861; Radical 1,215—a Radical gain of 4.

HEITFORD.—Radical majority 31—a Democratic gain of 242.

YADKIN.—Reported Democratic majority 150—this county went Radical at the last election by 142 majority.

DAVE.—Democratic majority 37.

PERSON.—The Democrats carry this county by a handsome majority—no figures yet.

IREDELL.—The vote in this county, with three precincts to hear from (which will not materially alter the result) stands: Democrat 1,082; Radical 595—a Radical gain of 221.

ALEXANDER.—Partial returns from this county indicate a Democratic majority of about 150.

CATAWBA.—Democrat: 1,131; Radical 488—Radical gain 8.

NASR.—Democratic majority in the county 310—a Democratic gain of 3 votes.

ALAMANCE.—Democrat 1,055; Radical 1,102—a Radical gain of 94.

BURKE.—Reported Radical gain of 30.

MECKLENBURG.—Official: Democrat 2,114; Radical 1,902. A Radical gain of 123.

CHAVEN.—Official: Democrat 1,493; Radical 93,535. The vote of one precinct, Vandemere, which stood 38 Democratic to 12 Radical, was thrown out, owing to illegality in making returns. With this precinct thrown out, the official vote shows a gain for the Radicals of 101.

MOORE.—This county is reported to have gone Democratic. At the last election it gave a Radical majority of 359.

CHATHAM.—This county is also reported to have given a Democratic majority. The Radicals had a majority of 684 at the last election.

BLADEN.—In this county which gave the

Radicals 299 at the last election, the Democrats are reported to have obtained a majority of 6 votes.

ALAMANCE.—A friend, writing us from Graham, thus communicates the result in Alamance, and the infamous and rascally means which were used to accomplish it. We shall have more to say of this matter, hereafter.

"The vote in Alamance stands: Democrats 1,055; Radicals 1,102—giving a Radical majority of 47 votes in the county. The Radical success in this county has been accomplished entirely by the controllers of the North Carolina Railroad. Negroes from all along the line of road voted at Graham precinct. The white mechanics and workmen at the Railroad Shops were compelled to vote the Radical ticket, or lose their employment, and negroes were actually detailed to watch the white men of Company Shops, with instructions to report all of them who voted the Democratic ticket. Messrs. John Whitsett, Jas. Houston and Henry Bason were discharged from the employment of the N. C. R. R. Co., this morning, because they dared to act as freemen and vote the Democratic ticket. I will write you again when I have more time, in regard to the means which have been used in Alamance county, to secure the triumph of the mongrel ticket."—*Sentinel.*

MOORE.—Official.—Radical majority of 135—a Democratic gain of 224.

FORSTHE.—Official.—Democrat 787; Radical 1,262—a Democratic gain of 387.

JONES.—Democrat 422; Radical 593—a Republican gain of 28.

HALIFAX.—Official.—Democrat 1,590; Radical 3,410—a Radical gain of 91.

BENCOMBE.—So far as heard from the vote of this county stands: Democrat 1,000; Radical 1,085—a Democratic gain of 174.

PASQUOTANK.—Radical majority 450.

HEITFORD.—Official: Democrat 714; Radical 744—a Democratic gain of 183.

DAVE.—Democrat majority 67.

RUTHERFORD.—Official: Democrat 688; Radical 1,279—a Democratic gain of 308.

GASTON.—Official: Democrat 678; Radical 878.

ROWAN.—Official: Democrat 1,530; Radical 1,333—a Radical gain of 282.

GRANVILLE.—Official: Democrat 2,148; Radical 2,754—a Democratic gain of 143.

Why Gen. Grant Does not Resign.

A few weeks ago the question as to whether General Grant would resign his position as general-in-chief of the army before the day of election was extensively discussed. From all the information your correspondent could obtain at that time in relation to this subject it seemed to be almost certain that General Grant would not resign, and it was so stated in these dispatches. The sequel has proved the truth of that statement. The day of the election has passed, and U. S. Grant is still general of the armies. In this holding on to his military position General Grant has a very important object in view, and it is just as certain that he will not resign if he be elected to-morrow President of the United States, nor will he tender his resignation until the day of inauguration shall have arrived. Gen. Grant achieved success in the field by carefully studying all the possible moves of his opponents, and by forecasting his own movements in any contingency. He doubtless perceives that his resignation would leave a vacancy at the head of the army which will have to be filled. He may have his preferences as to who shall fill that vacancy, and very probably thinks that if he should have the privilege of making the nomination there would be less difficulty in filling that highly important grade in the service with the very man who stands best with his ideas of an army commander. It does not require any extraordinary keenness to see that General Grant's preference rests upon Lieutenant General Sherman, who is next in rank.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.

An Incident of the Episcopal Convention and Fifth Avenue Boarding Houses.

About the time of the arrival of the delegates to the General Episcopal Convention, a singular contretemps occurred, in which a "prominent member of Grace Church" and a Southern clerical delegate assumed the leading parts. It appears that a prominent member of Grace Church, called at a fashionable Fifth Avenue boarding house, and told the landlady that he had been charged with the care of two clerical delegates to the Convention; that the price at the Fifth Avenue hotel was too heavy, and he thought he would billet them on her if she could accommodate them, being ready for one week. She consented to provide for them, and in the course of a few days one clerical delegate appeared and engaged rooms. At the expiration of the first week the "prominent member of Grace Church" called on the landlady and tendered her twenty dollars, saying that he had associated the Convention would continue in session for more than one week, and that he could not stand the expense for so long a time! He therefore begged her to inform her clerical lodger that he must pay his own bills, thereafter. This the landlady declined to do, but she offered to write Bishop Potter, informing him that "a prominent member of Grace Church" declined fulfilling his agreement. To this the "prominent member of Grace Church" objected, and said as he had already expended some \$8,000 this year in charities—besides being one of the chosen prominent men, whose whom the expense of supporting Grace Church devolved—he could not pay the person's board bill for the second week.